

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1868.

[No. 2067.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bill of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete
House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO GIRL, from 12 to 15 years
age, of good character; for which liberal wa-
ges will be given. One from the country
will be preferred.

Apply to the Printer.

January 5.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hds. West-India Rum,
40 qr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,
16 casks Rice,
125 Shares Marine Insurance Stock.

For Sale by

Catlett and Fish.

November 19.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of manag-
ing a house. To one of good character lib-
eral wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-
ter.

Sept. 9.

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November
next.

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogheads well-flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
1 bale Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 Pipes old port
5 do Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tenerife
15 do. Muaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
2 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
1 do. alum
10 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young Hyson
10 do. young skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
family use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

Aug. 31

Notice is hereby given,

the Stockholders of the bank of Alexandria
THAT an election will be held at the court
house in this town on the third Monday in
next, for the purpose of choosing nine Di-
rectors for the ensuing year agreeably to char-

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cash'r.

WANTED.

A steady, sober young Man
as a Bar-keeper.

APPLY TO THE

PRINTER.

January 12.

6t.

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his serv-
ice to the public, and will at all times be ready
to make advances on deposits—or to procure
cash for good paper.—The strictest delicacy
and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, Broker.

Dec 23

WANTED,

A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to
take freight to Boston.

APPLY TO

Lawrason and Fowle.

December 14.

d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quali-
ty CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire for the ensuing year, twen-
ty able bodied NEGRO MEN, to be em-
ployed on the Little River Turnpike Road.—
Good usage, liberal wages, and punctual pay-
ment may be relied on.

R. Ratcliffe,

Agent for L. R. T. Company.

December 30.

d

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on
MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1868,
if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to
the last will and testament of Thomas Lud-
well Lee, Esq. of Cotton, (if not previously
disposed of at private sale, of which due no-
tice will be given—

All the residue of

His Berry-Hill Estate,

Situate in the county of Stafford, containing
three hundred acres or thereabouts. A con-
siderable part of this land is excellent mead-
ow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and
the remainder is represented to be good farm-
ing land, and well timbered.

The terms are—One third ready money,
the balance in equal payments in twelve and
eighteen months.—A title will be made when
all the payments are completed.

GEORGE CARTER,

For FANNY LEE, Executrix of
Thomas Ludwell Lee.

December 15.

dis

Ten Thousand Dollars-worth OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MON-
DAY, the first day of next February, in
the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house
formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT,
deceased:

About 10,000 dollars worth of
GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said
goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of
from forty to one hundred dollars amount in
each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on
one half of the purchase and fifteen months
on the balance, the purchaser to give bond
(to carry interest from the date if not punctu-
ally paid) and approved security before the
goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from
day to day until the whole are sold.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the
firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES
MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and
CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are hereby no-
tified and requested to come forward without
delay and settle their respective accounts and
pay off the same to the subscriber, who is ful-
ly authorised and empowered by JOHN M.
MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the a-
foresaid firms, to settle and receive all such
debts; otherwise I shall be under the neces-
sity of bringing suits against every person ow-
ing anything to said firms immediately, who
fail to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said
firms will please to forward them to me as
soon as convenient.

John Linton,

Attorney in fact for JOHN
M. MUSCHETT.

Dumfries,
Dec. 9, 1867.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John,
from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a contract was entered into
between Deal Clement and myself, for
the slop Olive Branch, of Alexandria, in
consideration of which I gave him two notes
for four hundred and fifty dollars each, dated
the 18th of September last, payable in two
and four months, which contract has been
cancelled, and through neglect the notes were
not given up to me.—This is to caution all
person from taking an assignment of them,
as I am determined not to pay them.

Zachariah Mann.

January 12.

3t*

AUGUSTINE NEWTON,

King-Street, nearly opposite to Morris Tavern,

HAS ON TAP,

Oil Cognac BRANDY,
Materia and London Particular Tenerife
WINES,

Holland GIN,

Re WHISKEY and

Bradoes MOLASSES.

TOGETHER WITH

Brown, lump and loaf Sugars, by the barrel
or smaller quantity; Young Hyson, Hyson
and Imperial Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Soap
and Candles.

With a general assortment of

German, English and East-India GOODS.

All of which will be sold wholesale and re-
tail, at very moderate prices for prompt pay.
A constant supply of FLOUR for family
use, and an elegant REGISTER STOVE for
sale.

January 11.

d.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hds. and
bls. various qualities

Lump and Lump do. in bbls.

200 barrels inspected HERRINGS

COFFEE in bags

MOLASSES in hds.

Imperial

Old Hyson

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin and

Souchong

Port

Madeira

Claret

Sherry

Lisbon and

Malaga

Cognac and Spanish Brandy

Jamaica

Antigua

Windward Island and

New-England

Rye Whiskey in barrels

Cherry Bounce in do.

Salt, coarse and fine

Pepper, Pimento, Stuffs, Chewing Tobacco,
Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,
Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,
Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havana Ho-
ney.

ALSO,
A constant supply of nice Flour for family
use.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Golthen Cheele 1st quality

1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,

30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, &

Hyson-skin,

3 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old McDoe Claret superior

quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley.

A small quantity basket salt.
Which with a very general assortment of
Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell
low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

d

PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS.

DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;

NEXT door to Mr. I. Roberts's Store on
King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian
Queen Tavern.

January 13.

clt.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M.
cholla, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitz-
gerald, situate on Water-street, having every
convenience to accommodate a genteel fami-
ly. Immediate possession may be had.—Ap-
ply as above.

January 12.

6m

Landing, this Day,

From schooner Freighter, Captain Thomas,
from Portland, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

10 tons St. Peterburgh clean hemp

100 bolts Russia duck

50 do. Raven's do.

150 barrels New-England rum

30 do. tanner's oil

30 boxes mould candles

30 tons Plaster Paris

400 sides seal leather.

IN STORE,

15 pipes Holland Gin

3 do. Bordeaux brandy

0 boxes mould candles

10 do. sperm-ceti do.

300 do. brown soap

70 do. chocolate

20 casks cheese

1000 sides seal leather

5 hds. and 20 bls. Mus. sugars.

January 13.

d

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT a dividend of three and a half per
cent. on the capital stock of said bank,
for the half year ending this day, is declared,
and will be ready to be paid to them, or their
representatives, on Thursday next the seventh
instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cashier.

January 4. [5]

3tav4w

TO RENT,

The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-
House, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belong-
ing to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on
Union-street, between King & Prince-streets
—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, to-
gether with the Lot adjoining, situate at the
West End, For further particulars enquire of

Anthony Rhodes.

January 12.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1000 bushels Turk's-Island Salt
1000 do. Ground Allum
190 do. St. Ubes
500 do. Liverpool Blown
A few sacks do.

Sugar in hogheads and barrels, of various
qualities

Coffee in barrels, bags and tierces, of do.
New-England Rum, in barrels

Whiskey in barrels

Molasses in hogheads and barrels

Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, by the
chest or small quantities; Lump and Loaf

Sugar; Wrapping Paper by the ream; Plais-
ter of Paris—Also Family Butter in firkins,
of superior quality.

Family Flour kept as usual.

I wish to sell a Double key'd Harpsichord,
in complete order, at a low price, on a short
credit—and wish to purchase, for cash, a Ne-
gro Boy and Girl.

A. LINDO.

January 12.

3t

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from
Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

8 punches Jamaica Spirits

6 barrels first quality Cheese

10 do. mens stout shoes

100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quali-

ty
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.
Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-
ton. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 21.

d

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

DEBATE.

On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats, for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Burwell said, he had not intended again to address the House upon this subject, but as his colleague had called on some member of the committee before whom this bill had been discussed, for explanations, he would candidly state his own views as to the policy of naval armaments by the U. States. If the United States should be involved unfortunately in a war with Great Britain in defence of just rights and essential interests, he had never contemplated the creation of a naval force to protect our commerce on the ocean against that nation: he thought the fruitless efforts of France, Spain and the northern powers to resist the navy of England afforded an instructive lesson to this nation, and plainly pointed out what was its policy; we should, said he, confine our efforts to objects which we could accomplish, the first of which would be to give complete protection to our ports & harbors, to points most vulnerable by the enemy, and the property of our people most accessible to his naval expeditions, and most tempting by its value to his rapacity. They should be prepared to expel the enemy the moment he touched our ground; this policy would be consistent with our resources, for it should be recollected the instant the war commenced, our revenue, derived entirely from imposts and duties, would nearly cease, and could only be supplied by internal taxes, which existing circumstances would render almost impossible to collect: because the produce of the country from which money must be raised would be of little value; a naval war with Great Britain at a time when our revenue was ruined, would at its termination leave the nation encumbered with a debt which they should sedulously avoid contracting. Mr. B. said, he felt no desire to see this country in possession of a navy sufficient to combat with that power; the whole U. States if sold at public auction, admitting that there were bidders able to purchase, would not defray the expense of erecting and maintaining the enormous establishment; he verily believed the possession of a navy would ere this have involved us in a war with England, who would have treated us as she has Denmark, and taken possession of it in an "amicable way."

It was by different means, we should operate upon Great Britain and bring her to terms of justice; it would be by annoying her commerce with our privateers, expelling her from the continent, and seizing on her Canadian possessions, holding them as guarantees for indemnity, at a future pacification; by withholding provisions from her colonies in the West-Indies, and raw materials from her manufacturers in Europe, and by forbidding the consumption of her manufactures in this country, by far their most profitable market. He was very much misinformed if this mode of attack would not prove more effectual than contending with a navy which had baffled the world, and swept from sea the commerce and ships of every nation; if this system did not answer, he readily confessed, we were unable to cope with a nation whose naval resources were infinitely beyond those of our infant country. It would require all the patriotism of the people to sustain the privations of a war with England; he had no idea that the country would be invaded or its safety endangered, and he therefore felt confident the nation would submit to inconveniences, though great, much less than the calamities of war waged in any other form.

Mr. B. said, gentlemen in discussing this subject had ridiculed gun boats, and relied upon large ships to protect our ports and harbors; let us suppose, said he, that there were four 44 gun ships, or a larger number, lying in the port of New York, of what avail would they be in defending the towns of the U. S. While they were pinned in port, what would prevent the British from laying every town on the sea coast under contribution? Any naval force the U. S. could build, would be useless so long as England could bring a greater force against it. It appeared to him that gun boats were preferable to ships of the line, for the protection of our harbors, because they might be moved, and collected without danger, at a given point, to co-operate with one another. They can always pass between the shore & the anchorage ground of a squadron, and escape to the place of destination, secure on our shallow coast so inaccessible to ships of force. Mr. B. said all gentlemen who had spoken upon this subject seemed impressed with the propriety of using gun boats as auxiliary to land batteries in defence of our ports and harbors. The only question then was the number adequate to that object.

He was in favor of the number proposed by the bill, because some of our most useful naval officers who had been consulted, and who had devoted much thought upon the subject, believed this number was requisite to preserve our coast from invasion, and enforce effectively the laws in our own ports. He offered this reason as an answer to the gentleman from N. H. (Mr. Gardner) who had demanded why he adhered to the particular number in the bill.

As to the origin of gun boats, he could not speak with much confidence, but was well known they had been used by the nations in Europe. The French, Spanish, Dutch, Italians and the Barbary powers, had all found them excellent floating batteries, capable of affording the most formidable resistance to an approaching squadron. England herself with her present navy has at least 300 gun boats, employed for the protection of her ports and harbors. He said he was pleased with the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Sawyer) who spoke yesterday, and had then shewn the particular advantages of gun boats, he would not again recapitulate them, as the house, he was convinced, had given them their just weight. Their introduction into the U. S. has been in consequence of the recommendation of commodore Rodgers and the officers of our navy, who had served in the Mediterranean, and witnessed their efficacy as engines of defence.

It had been objected to gun boats that they cost too much in building. Mr. B. said the present price of each was \$600 dollars, a sum considerably less than their cost when first contracted for. If the house judged from the frigates which had been built they might reasonably suppose the price would be more reduced as the workmen became more experienced, and the materials for constructing were procured in greater abundance to market. But, it should be taken into view, that those gun boats already constructed were larger and more costly than necessary; they were good sea boats. It had been proposed to build them for sea, because having only a few it was frequently necessary to concentrate them at a particular point. The number being now augmented, and enough assigned for each harbor, the necessity for constructing them at the present price ceased. Mr. B. said he had been informed, that the gun boats used by the Spaniards were much smaller and cheaper than those belonging to the U. S.

Another objection had been made to the expense of maintaining them in service. The sum necessary for this purpose was estimated by the secretary of the navy at \$11,000 dollars annually, upon the supposition they should have their full complement of men on board during the whole year. Mr. B. said this sum would never be requisite, since it was well known not more than eight men would be employed except while in actual service; the expense therefore could not exceed one third of the annual estimate.

In the building and repairs of gun boats, they would be found upon calculation precisely equal to the same number of guns, on frigates and ships of the line. The only inequality of expense was in their manning. Mr. B. said he was authorized to state that the committee were about devising a plan by which the gun boats could be manned in the different seaports by requisitions of the seamen and others in port, whenever their services may be required. This would obviate the necessity of their being constantly manned. If gentlemen would examine the places at which they are to be stationed, they would find their population respectively would be quite sufficient for this purpose. At Norfolk, for example, there are 16,000 inhabitants, men could at all times be procured. In the same manner at New York and other places. Gentlemen dislike the manner in which they were stationed, and laughed at the idea of one or two boats defending a port. Mr. B. said they were not to be permanently fixed at any place, but to be removed as occasion might require, those on the Potomac, for instance, though assigned to specific points, would be concentrated to suit emergencies; and thus the whole could be used in defence of a place to which the smallest number had been assigned.

Some gentlemen who had spoken appeared to place great reliance on large ships of war, to defend our towns and harbors. Had the capture of Copenhagen been forgotten? It had been yesterday remarked that the Danish fleet did not protect it, though there were in port at the time of the assault 18 ships of the line, besides frigates and smaller vessels. In the year 1762, Mr. B. said, the British attacked

the Havanna; it was taken, together with 12 sail of the line, although defended by the strongest fortress in the world. The fact was, so far from yielding protection, ships of war could only be themselves secured by the most impregnable fortifications. Yet the house was pressed to build ships of the line when it was evident they would fall into the hands of the British, increase the navy of our enemy, and serve as an inducement to commit aggressions on our commerce.

Mr. B. observed he had listened with astonishment to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) whose speech was partly in favor, and partly against the bill. He had told the house that this was the only measure of defence upon which the nation was to rely for protection. Did he not know that there were bills before the house to erect fortifications, to increase the military establishment, and to arm the militia? Did he not know that 100,000 men had been put in requisition by the executive? Had the gentleman forgotten his own proposition laid on the table yesterday, which he then called a measure of defence, to enable the merchants to arm and convey their vessels for mutual security?

Mr. B. said he would appeal to the house, if this mode of discussion was candid. But the gentleman had given them a long argument to prove that gun boats are useless & unnecessary, notwithstanding he intended to vote for them. So far from imputing that gentleman, it he thought them unfit for the purpose of defence, Mr. B. said he would not only oppose the present bill, but he would vote against any number, which should be proposed. Mr. B. said he would conclude his remarks after noticing one observation which had been repeatedly urged to the house. It was regarding the source from which gun boats had been recommended. It was the constitutional duty of the executive to call the attention of the legislature to this or any other mode of defence deemed necessary; he readily agreed it would be highly improper to adopt merely because it had been thus recommended, but it would be equally so to oppose it for the same reason, without regard to the intrinsic merit of the plan, which consideration should alone influence the house who were bound to consult the public good.

Mr. Upham, said since so great a number was necessary for effectual defence he should vote for it; he should rather too large a number should be built, than a number that would prove too small. He was of opinion with the gentleman from Connecticut, that as these had been recommended by the executive, they should be authorized. He was also in favor of the bill on another ground; because he hoped that gentlemen who were in favor of gun boats would be liberal in their appropriations for fortifications and batteries, when they came under consideration; and because many gentlemen, while in favor of gun boats had given the house to understand and others had insinuated that when the subject came properly before the House they should vote for frigates.

He hoped at this peculiar crisis, when the nation was on the eve of a war, that they should seriously prepare for it, and agree to combine a certain number of gun boats with sufficient fortifications for effectual protection. How much money was in the treasury Mr. U. did not know, but he hoped they would now magnanimously prepare for war; there was money in the country and men too; he was not desirous of critically enquiring how many dollars could be spent at this time without too much exhausting the treasury; and as gentlemen appeared disposed to make war speeches, he hoped when they heard the small still voice of the question for a liberal sum of money for defensive operations, they would vote affirmatively on it without hesitation.

Mr. U. thought before this became a great question at home or abroad, that they should have a large navy; there could be no such thing as taking a commanding ground without a navy. It might not be necessary while our vessels continued within our own shore waters; but the moment they left our rivers a navy was necessary. What signified the safety of an individual in his own house, if when he left it he was at the mercy of any one who chose to assault him? The U. S. had as much right to travel over the globe as any other nation; but they were not independent till they had a navy to defend themselves wherever they chose to go. This nation must depend upon itself; an individual might as well in civil society depend upon the ties of moral law upon individuals, as one nation could depend upon the justice & forbearance of another; he believed "the original sin and depravity of our nature"

required every nation to erect a defence of this kind; one nation would receive respect from another so long as she could command it, and no longer. Perhaps this was not the time suddenly to erect such a navy; but they might proceed gradually from year to year, till a navy sufficiently large was erected.

However as he proposed when he began not to take up much of their time, he would vote for this bill not because he was in love with this particular species of defence, though it might be a necessary part of a system, but as they might have no other vote for this bill. He thought it was necessary to have some vote for the whole of the subject he had voted for the bill.

Mr. Van Dyke should not have risen on this occasion had not the yeas and nays been called; but he felt it his duty to state the reasons on which he should give his vote. He had listened with much attention to acquire that correct information on the subject which would have enabled him to discharge the duty which he owed to his constituents; but he found that he should at last be compelled to give his vote without that information which he was solicitous to obtain. He had not been able to ascertain whether it was the wish of the executive decidedly expressed that such a bill as this should be passed; he had perceived with much attention the message of the president of the U. S. delivered to congress submitted to the house before he took his seat on the floor and when he examined that part of it relative to gun boats, he could not find a decided opinion on this subject expressed.

It might not be improper for him here to remark that dispatches from abroad had now been received; and he had hoped, before they should have been called upon to give their vote upon this bill, that they should have been able to ascertain what was the opinion of the executive. It was probable that some gentlemen in the house, to whom the avenues of executive information were more open than to him, might be able to say what that opinion was; but searching as he did, he had not been able to discover it. Perhaps he should not be wrong in voting for this as an executive measure, because he saw an honorable gentleman acting so sincerely on this occasion, to whom he had been told gentlemen might look up for information of the executive wishes. His own opinion originally had been, and now was, that such a system of defence should be adopted as the state of the nation should require.

The house had been told by some gentlemen that the nation was actually in a state of war; by others, that if not in a state of war, in such a situation that war was inevitable. The single question therefore now before the house was what was to be done in such a situation. Should they sit still there till it pleased the executive department to come forward and tell them what they should do, or should they do that which they believed to be right. He was inclined to the latter course, to the discharge of his duty to the best of his ability; he knew that some mode of defence must be resorted to. He observed that there were on the files of the house several propositions for various defensive measures. But it was the opinion of gentlemen who had more opportunities than himself for acquiring correct information, that this was the most expeditious mode of defence; he should therefore consider it as an auxiliary mode of defence, and which the executive thought most proper now to be adopted.

If he erred in sanctioning this measure by his vote, he should err on the right side, because it was a measure intended to place his country in a state of defence. He was not convinced that this would ever alone be that efficient defence which the country would require; he therefore had thought fit to express the ground on which he voted.

Mr. Randolph said that before this question was taken he begged to be indulged with stating accurately as he could the reasons which did not induce, but compelled him to vote against it. He was sorry that his colleague (Mr. Burwell) who had undertaken to answer the question proposed by him had totally mistaken its meaning and object. He thought an explicit answer to it of material importance to a correct decision of that before the house. He had asked to what extent the appropriation proposed to be made for these boats would diminish the expense of the regular naval establishment? [Mr. Blount explained, that the committee of aggressions were appointed to consider on the means for the protection of our ports and harbors, and did not enquire into the propriety of an augmentation of the naval force, or even the employment of the

which the United States had considered as necessary to ports and harbors, and, accordingly, without enquiring into the expense of the defence. That subject another committee would turn to the result of aggressions, they measure as prevented of a system. He came from Virginia, and into no enquiry gun boats would diminish the expense of the navy was not their duty, liberty to do it.]

Mr. R. regretted that upon to give his vote, coming which in itself established with well connected, of which it was totally in the dark legislation, but it was something like an expedition of its effects, some take upon himself to should fail, and fail he were called upon to vote ignorance by those, who this subject at least, was their own. If the Union different from them to be—he might up his opposition to the ure upon it merely by provided that he had voted account of the : But this was no and drakes of their doll mill-pool projects. It was a time when every applied to objects of not to matters of mere because he wished arms and money. States, and to retain unwilling to join in and upon deck to state of the States into the and perishable barks. believe that if the bill now might whistle for the and might give up the country placed in a defence, within and with whatever kind. It was in 68 there was no sentiment—to save could vote against the apise himself if he om any other motive of public inquiry. He was med, protected by a precarious and peris of a provision of sugar and iron.

The chief argument (Mr. Burwell) who said that the estimate of the boats were overcharged experience of that gentleman, not so long as the house, nor so long could be, had yet to convince him that no placed in the expectation estimate overcharged; by past, and he might experience, they upon an excess of activity per cent, at least.

The same gentleman understood him, and wished to be corrected, had been tried in Europe, great defence for ports, but would any man of Boulogne or Havre man hands, not big comparison, with broad estuaries of the gentleman knew which he spoke were for, and then chained, but for these fast could long since have as this the sort of completed? Was it proposed into the ark, or at the county chain them to the not the cannon on the the expense of the [Speech to be continued.]

SCHOOL will be at STREET ACADEMY, and Thompson, in which, Writing, English, the Latin and graphy, &c. of Instruction—lish Grammar and Greek, and the high quarter, December 20.

...nation would receive...
...er so long as she could...
...nd no longer. Perhaps this...
...y might proceed gradually...
...till a navy sufficiently...
...d.
...he proposed when he began...
...much of their time, he would...
...pen it farther. He should...
...ill not because he was in...
...particular species of defence...
...be a necessary power of a...
...ity might have come. But...
...w of the subject he should...
...ll.
...he should not have risen on...
...nd not the year and date...
...he felt it his duty to state...
...which he should give his vote...
...d with much attention to...
...ct information on the sub...
...ld have enabled him to dis...
...y which he owed to his...
...but he found that he should...
...elled to give his vote. He...
...nator which he was select...
...He had not been able to...
...her it was the wish of the...
...dly expressed that such a...
...ld be passed; he had per...
...nounced the message of the...
...U.S. delivered to congress...
...he house before he took his...
...and when he examined...
...relative to gun boats, he...
...a decided opinion on this...
...ad.
...be improper for him here...
...Dispatches from abroad had...
...d; and he had hoped...
...uld have been called upon...
...pon this bill, that they...
...en able to ascertain what...
...of the executive. It was...
...me gentlemen in the house...
...ges of executive informa...
...upon than to him, might be...
...at that opinion was; but...
...did, he had not been able...
...Perhaps he should not be...
...g for this as an executive...
...he saw an honorable...
...g so strenuously on this...
...om he had been told gen...
...up for information of the...
...s. His own opinion ori...
...and now was, that such...
...nce should be adopted as...
...ation should require...
...ad been told by some ge...
...nation was actually in a...
...others, that if not in a...
...such a situation that war...
...The single question there...
...the house was what was...
...the situation? Should they...
...it pleased the executive...
...come forward and tell them...
...ld do, or should they do...
...believed to be right. He...
...the latter course, to the...
...duty to the best of his...
...that some mode of de...
...resorted to. He observed...
...on the files of the house...
...s for various defensive...
...it was the opinion of ge...
...more opportunities for...
...bring correct information...
...most expeditious mode...
...uld therefore consider it...
...ode of defence, and which...
...ught most proper now to...
...sanctioning this measure...
...ould err on the right side...
...measure intended to place...
...of defence. He was...
...at this would ever alone be...
...fence which the country...
...therefore had thought...
...ground on which he vot...
...ad that before this ques...
...beggd to be indulg...
...ccurately as he could th...
...not induce, but compell...
...gainst it. He was sur...
... (Mr. Burwell) who had...
...wer the question prop...
...had totally mistaken its...
...ct. He thought an ex...
...of material importa...
...ion of that before the...
...sked to what extent the...
...posed to be made for...
...diminish the expence of...
...establishment?
...ined, that the committee...
...re appointed to consider...
...the protection of our por...
...ld not enquire into the...
...gmentation of the naval...
...the employment of that

which the United States now possessed. They had considered gun boats and batteries as necessary for the defence of our ports and harbors, and had reported accordingly, without enquiring into the diminution or increase of the present naval establishment. That subject had been referred to another committee; and if gentlemen would turn to the report of the committee of aggressions, they would see that the measure at present contemplated was a part of a system. He could assure the gentleman from Virginia that the committee was not in any enquiry to ascertain whether gun boats would diminish the ordinary expences of the navy department or not; it was not their duty, neither were they at liberty to do it.

Mr. R. regretted that he should be called upon to give his vote upon a measure concerning which in itself, and as affecting the establishment with which it was necessarily connected, of which it was an appendage, he was totally in the dark. This was not dumb legislation, but it was worse, it was blind legislation. Instead of having before them something like an exposition of the nature of this armament, some history or demonstration of its effects, some responsible person to take upon himself the consequences if it should fail, and fail he feared it would—they were called upon to vote in a state of profound ignorance by those whose information upon this subject at least, was equally confined with their own. If the United States were in a situation different from that in which he deemed them to be—he might be induced to give up his opposition to this measure, and venture upon it merely by way of experiment, provided that he had something like a connected account of the machinery of this system. But this was no time to make ducks and drakes of their dollars, to waste them in bill-post projects, childish amusements. It was a time when every spare shilling should be applied to objects of undisputed utility, and not to matters of mere speculation. And it was because he wished to see the sinews of war—arms and money—in possession of the U. States, and to retain them there, that he was unwilling to join in the call to pipe all hands upon deck to start the whole treasury of the U. States into the holds of these frail and perishable barks. He did, upon his soul, believe that if the bill upon their table passed, they might whistle for the arming of the militia and might give up all thought of seeing the country placed in a respectable posture of defence, within and without, from danger of whatever kind. It was for this, and he trusted in God there was in that House but one sentiment—to save the Republic—that he should vote against the measure. He should despise himself if he could vote against it from any other motive than a conviction of its public utility. He wished to see the nation armed, protected by a competent force—not so precarious and perishable in its nature—not a provision of sugar and salt, but of men and iron.

The chief argument of his colleague (Mr. Burwell) who supported the bill was that the estimate of the expence of these boats were overcharged. He thought the experience of that gentleman in public life, tho' not so long as that of some others in the house, nor so long as Mr. R. hoped it would be, had yet been long enough to convince him that no reliance could be placed in the expectation of finding a naval estimate overcharged. If they were guided by past, and he might almost say uniform experience, they ought to calculate upon an excess of actual expence of fifty or sixty per cent. at least, beyond the estimate.

The same gentleman had said, if Mr. R. understood him correctly, if not he wished to be corrected, that gun boats had been tried in Europe and found a sufficient defence for ports and harbors there. But would any man compare the basins of Boulogne or Havre, scooped out by human hands, not bigger than an egg shell in comparison, with the capacious bays and broad estuaries of this great continent? Did the gentleman know that the boats of which he spoke were first chained to each other, and then chained to the shore, and that but for these lashings the enemy would long since have carried them all off? Was this the sort of protection now contemplated? Was it proposed to haul the boats up into the Albany slip at New York, or at the county wharf at Norfolk, and chain them to the land? Why not put the cannon on the wharf at once and save the expence of the boats?

[Speech to be continued.]

SCHOOL will be opened in WATER-STREET ACADEMY, on Monday next, Arad Thompson, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Mathematics, the Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, &c.

Terms of Instruction—Reading, Writing, English Grammar and Arithmetic, \$3—Latin, Greek, and the higher branches, \$7 50 per quarter.

December 28. d3t law

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14.

MR. POSE has at length arrived at Washington; he took his passage, with his suite, on board the packet Montezuma, capt. Palmer, who left Hampton roads on Sunday last, bound to this place, notice of his route having arrived at Washington: yesterday government dispatched a barge down the river to meet the minister; the barge fell in with the packet in Washington's reach, on board of which Mr. Rose and suite immediately embarked, and reached the city last night.

From the (Philad.) True American.

THE DANGERS OF THE COUNTRY.

When public suspicion and anxiety have again been so recently awakened, with respect to the fidelity and attachment of the commander in chief to his country, and documents have been exhibited on the floor of congress, tending to establish the treasonable machinations of general Wilkinson with the Spanish governors of Louisiana, and their agents. It must excite the deepest regret and alarm to perceive three officers, nominated by the executive to constitute a court of enquiry, two of whom are the known and avowed friends of the accused.

The manifest and glaring partiality of an appointment, in which the vital and most precious interests of the state are so essentially implicated, is an alarming evidence of the predetermination of the executive to identify itself with the fate of general Wilkinson, and to bear him out in all his acts and proceedings, from his earliest connexion with the Spanish government down to the present crisis, when (if acquitted) he must again expect to see his arms, the honor, and safety of the nation entrusted to his charge.

The public astonishment and indignation cannot fail to be aroused and increased, at beholding the names of cols. Williams and Cushing among the members of the court. The former of whom is closely connected with the family into which the general married; and the latter is his bosom and intimate friend, who once risked his life for Wilkinson, in an affair of honor with major Lewis.

Colonel Williams has also gone great lengths in defending the character of gen. Wilkinson in this city, and assailing with corresponding vehemence, the motives & conduct of Mr. John Randolph; a man to whom this country is indebted for his firmness and independence in bringing forward an investigation into Wilkinson's conduct. What! My country! Shall "the suspicion of Washington have been wide awake" on this momentous subject, and will Mr. Jefferson (presuming on his cabalistical influence and power over the representative body) smother and stifle an enquiry, on which the future peace and liberties of the country now hang suspended in dreadful uncertainty? It is intended to accelerate the period of separation of the Western from the Atlantic empire, by the suppression of a conspiracy to deliver up to Spain, Kentucky and the transmontane country. An event which would long since have been accomplished had not the treaty of '95 fortunately intervened to prevent it!

Shall then the arch-demon who projected and was on the eve of executing this nefarious design, of bartering his country to a foreign power, be protected and escape, though surrounded with the most damning proofs of guilt? Forbid it justice! Heaven forbid it! Public virtue! And if yet he watch over the fate of our common country, guard and protect it from domestic traitors!

CURTIS.

Vindication of the Embargo.

The following remarks from the *National Intelligencer* of Jan. 4. we consider as emanating from, and speaking the sentiments of the administration, as such we give it publicly.

The old story of French Influence is again recited, in the vain hope of exciting popular odium against the embargo and the administration. This fiction has been so often propagated, and to so little purpose, that we could not have imagined that any rational being would have resorted to it on this occasion. For if there be a measure of the strictest impartiality within the power of our government the embargo is that measure. Being one intended too chiefly for our own security, even if it should have an unequal operation on the different powers of Europe, should we be under the obligation to adopt it? Let one plain question be sincerely

answered and we shall be content. Supposing it merely probable that our whole trade is at this moment exposed to the most imminent peril, was there any other measure of equal safety that could have been adopted? If there was not could any one expect us to omit protecting ourselves, because in so doing we might injure others?

If an injury is inflicted on others it is not our fault; and if that injury operate unequally, the inequality arises from circumstances over which we have no control.

For is it owing to us that Britain is the mistress of the ocean, and that her enemies have few ships upon it? Is it owing to us that her power is as irresistible there as that of France upon the continent? Did we by any conduct of ours give rise to the new principles interpolated by Britain into the law of nations, or to the retaliations of her enemy, which, unfortunately affect us in this instance more than even her? No. These are things in the existence of which we had no agency, and over the duration of which we have no direct control.

But we are by no means satisfied that the embargo will operate so unequally as some profess to think, or perhaps giving way to their fears really do think. Admit that England will greatly suffer, will not the French and Spanish colonies, of whose productions we are the great carriers, suffer also? England carries on nearly the whole of her trade; consequently our withdrawing from the ocean will have on this trade but an incidental effect, while it will have on the trade between France and Spain and their colonies a direct and vast effect.

We repeat then that the embargo is a measure of strict impartiality, neither justly imputable in motive or effect to any foreign influence.

In addition to this reasoning, which we humbly presume conclusive, there are two intrinsic considerations, both of great weight.

The embargo is the measure proposed by the executive; by Thomas Jefferson. Has this man ever abused the confidence of his fellow citizens? Has he ever crouched to foreign influence? Has he ever recommended a national measure, which has not promoted the public interest? It is true, that he has been charged with treachery and times, and in language almost beneath contempt, with yielding to French influence; but we demand he proof. It has not it cannot be adduced.

Events have invariably belied the prophetic spirit which has predicted a storm from every passing cloud. In such a crisis then as this we say Thomas Jefferson deserves the confidence of the nation. We rejoice then that he possesses it; and we know that the confidence will, if possible, be augmented by the angry invective of his enemies. Let us not be misunderstood. We are not the friends of a blind confidence in any executive; but we do say that at a period like this, when the whole world is convulsed, when justice is unknown by those nations with whom we have intercourse; when we have every reason to dread an explosion peculiarly fatal to us; when, from the organization of the executive power, he alone knows the precise ground on which we stand, and that on which, in future negotiations, it is meant to place us; when this executive too has uniformly manifested a love of peace; under all these circumstances we hesitate not to aver that confidence is the heat of virtues, and that it is such a virtue as a true republican will not blush to own.

The other consideration, to which we have adverted, is, that without the existence of equal danger, the embargo of 1794 was laid under the auspices of gen. Washington, and by a federal congress.

The circumstances which gave rise to that act were these. Great Britain in violation of justice, issued orders to seize all vessels destined to France with provisions.

To obtain security or redress, various propositions were submitted to congress. One of which was a non-importation from Great Britain and another sequestration of British debts. These were not adopted. An embargo was preferred.

The danger evidently was not then so imminent as it now is, as France still retained some share of the dominion of the seas. Yet the same measure was adopted, by a vote probably unanimous, as the years and days do not appear to have been called, by a federal congress in which we perceive the names of Goodhue, Sedgwick, Tracy, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Ames and William Smith, and on the same day on which it was proposed.

And yet we heard nothing in those days of French influence; we heard nothing of pres-

sumption, although the embargo was laid on the 25th of March, 1794; for thirty days; and was extended, on the 17th of the ensuing month, for thirty additional days.

The merchants then appear to have acquiesced, not seeing in it then, as some individuals see for them, their complete destruction. Indeed, they did not merely acquiesce in it as a measure of security, but we find the merchants of the respectable towns of Salem and Wilmington were "so sensible of its wisdom that they memorialised Congress for its further continuance."

One word more. In 1794 an embargo did not produce a war. We hope in 1808 it will avert it. If in this, however, we shall be disappointed, it will at least yield to the means of waging it to better effect.

☞ The Northern Mail had not arrived when this paper was put to Press.

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Control render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, Several valuable Lots Ground, situated on the corner of Fairfax and Duke-streets.—Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 13. d3t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON FRIDAY next at eleven o'clock, will be sold, at the Venue-Store, for cash, Two likely young Negroes, a Girl of twelve years old, the other a Boy of ten years of age.

Philip G. Marsteller.

January 14.

TWO OR THREE HANDS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THAT are well acquainted with the cut nail business: those that can come well recommended will be preferred: liberal wages will be given by the subscribers, living at the nail factory, on the turnpike road to Little river, near Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia.

Gibson & Vernon.

January 14. law5w

TO LEASE.

For one or more years.

The Store-Houses formerly occupied by JAMES PARK at Broadfield, on the main road to Westmoreland county, Vir. and within two miles of Mattox Bridge: consisting of a store room, counting room with a fire place, and a small lodging room below stairs a large bale room above and a spacious bale house near the store house, in good order—fire wood and stableage for one or two horses may be had in the bargain, and Mrs. Park will board one or two young men.—For terms apply to JOHN MUNCASTER, in Alexandria, or to

Townsend S. Dade.

At Broadfield.

December 17. law7t

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size: had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other clothing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

Lawrence Hooff, Sen.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.

December 26. d3

TO RENT.
A convenient two-story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsey. Apply to
Eliza Wilton, or Robert I. Taylor.
January 12.

Philadelphia Grand Lottery.
HIGHEST PRIZE
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the encouragement of **USEFUL ARTS.**

CASH PRIZE.	
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars	10,000
2 do. of 5,000	10,000
5 do. of 1,000	5,000
10 do. of 500	5,000
10 do. of 200	2,000
40 do. of 100	4,000
100 do. of 50	5,000
200 do. of 20	4,000
500 do. of 10	5,000
1,000 do. To consist of machines for opening off-cast worsted and open wro't woollen clothing into wool, valued at one hundred dollars each, (patent right included)	100,000
1,000 do. To consist of rights for manufacturing ornamental mouldings for dwelling houses and shipping, valued at fifty dollars each,	50,000

Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. dollars 200,000
The most valuable cash prizes, from 5000 and upwards to be determined as follows:

Dollars.	
First drawn number on the first ten days drawing, each	300
First drawn Number on the succeeding ten days, each	500
First drawn Number on the succeeding five days, each	1,000
First drawn Number on the succeeding two days, each	5,000
First drawn number on the last days drawing	10,000

A Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 23d day of February next, & will be completed in 28 days at intervals, under the superintendence of Gentlemen appointed by the Governor, to whom approved security has been given for the faithful drawing of the Lottery agreeably to the Scheme. The numbering for the wheels has so far progressed under the direction of Mr. James Oellers, to justify fixing the day of drawing. The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, and the Machines and Composition rights delivered to order, on payment of the deduction as above. All prizes must be demanded in one year after the drawing, or they will be considered as forfeited after that time.

TICKETS at one Dollar and fifty Cents to be had of
JAMES OELLERS,
No. 1 South Third-street.
LEONARD KEEHMLE,
No. 79, North Third-street.
THOMAS PETERS,
No. 22, North Second-street.
THOMAS BEDWELL,
No. 178, North Third-street.
SILAS WILSON,
No. 341, North Front-street.
JOHN SHAW,
No. 232, North Second-street.
CHARLES BITTERS,
No. 11 North Third-street.
ISAAC CARPENTER,
No. 245, South Second-street.
DANIEL MILLER,
No. 427, North Second-street.
And at the office of the Aurora, and Freeman's Journal.

The Price of Tickets will advance as the drawing progresses.
Note the purchaser or holder of every ticket, will be entitled to a valuable Patent right for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair-Powder from Potatoes, by a process entirely new, besides a chance of the many valuable cash prizes.

Tickets to be had at Mr. **ROBERT GRAY'S Book-Store,** in Alexandria; who will be furnished with a regular and correct list of every day's drawing.
January 7.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon few terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of **ABINGDON**, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about six acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mills Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of **BALDWIN DADE, Esq.** to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorized to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.
August 13.

Public Sale.

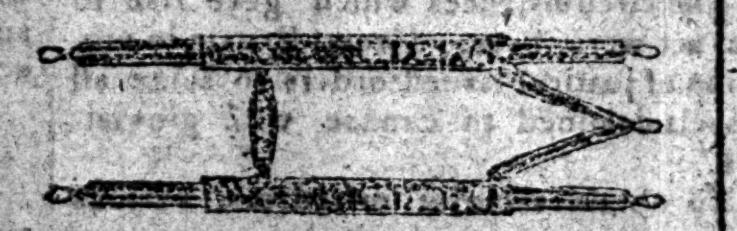
By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—

Two tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, containing together about sixteen hundred and seventy acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax, and are parts of what is commonly called the **Ravenworth Tract of Land.**—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale, and the sum to be then raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Wm. Payne,
Wm. Deneale,
Geo. Summers,
Thomson Mason,
Rich'd. M. Scott.

Dec. 3.
THE Court having been satisfied that the decree under which the above Sale was advertised was erroneous, and that not more than £26,390, with interest from the first day of August last, was due to **BATAILLE FITZMAURICE**, have awarded an injunction prohibiting him from proceeding for more than that sum, that balance is now paid, and was repeatedly tendered before the awarding of this injunction.
HENRY ROSE.
Dec. 23.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the **MANUFACTORY**, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell,
Sept. 23
DIRECTIONS.
The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are informed, that an election for **Officers and Directors**, to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court house, in Alexandria, on the 15th of January next.

By order of the Directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Pres't.
12 mo. 24th.
Mr. Green, Frederickburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; are requested to insert the above two weeks in their respective papers.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from **Samuel Hattersley** to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, to **John Duffly**, as security for said Hattersley to Isaac Robins, by endorsements, will be sold, at public sale, at the market house square, for cash, on **FRIDAY**, the 21st instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, a variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Goods, Books, &c. as mentioned in said deed of trust and attached to the same.

William C. Newton.
January 12.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the town of Alexandria, on Christmas day,

A Negro Man named Ben.

Belonging to Mrs. Fendall;
AGED about 31 years, tall, straight and spare in his form, with hollow eyes, short nose, head long and projecting behind, full high forehead, a small scar on one of his legs, supposed the left leg; he is somewhat timid, answers quickly when spoken to and sometimes stammers a little, by trade a gardener, but he has been lately employed in Mr. Moore's sugar refinery in Alexandria, and it is probable can read and write. Had on and took with him a variety of clothing, which as well as his name, he will probably change. It is supposed he has taken the road to Baltimore. Ten Dollars will be given, if he is taken up in this neighborhood, or the above reward, if more than twenty miles from Alexandria.

Edmund I. Lee.
January 4.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe & Corsica

WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc Jaret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havana honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS
of good quality.
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado-sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapoe do.
Clove-seed, (Penna warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; Rotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed-cords; leading-lines; demijohns; gin-cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.
Muscatal and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in cask.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good cotton cloth suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

Mr. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,
THAT he has commenced his **Practising** **Dance**, and will continue them as heretofore.
Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an **Exhibition** at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.
November 12.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to **John Horner** and **Son and Horner and Piles**, are desired to pay all accounts due to the above firms, to **Abel Janney** their agent, and his receipt shall be good against us; and he is hereby authorized to bring suits against all persons indebted to the above firms where necessary, and to collect the debts due us.

John Horner, sen.
John Horner, jun.
Lewis Piles.
January 7.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of **LAND**, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to
James Patton.
June 22.

PROSPECTUS
OF
LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR
TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH
THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH-AMERICA,
Performed by order of the Government of the United States.

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806. This work will be prepared by Capt. **Meriwether Lewis**, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprized in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by **ROBERT GRAY** Alexandria.

Detected from this work, there will be published
LEWIS AND CLARK'S
MAP OF NORTH-AMERICA.
From longitude 9° west, to the Pacific Ocean and between 36° and 52° north latitude with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet ten inches.

Embracing all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the seats of government of the respective states and territories within the Union: no advance required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

The price of part the first, in two volumes will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

ANY persons who may have subscribed for these works, so lists which contained stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next.
M. LEWIS.
Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 7.]

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